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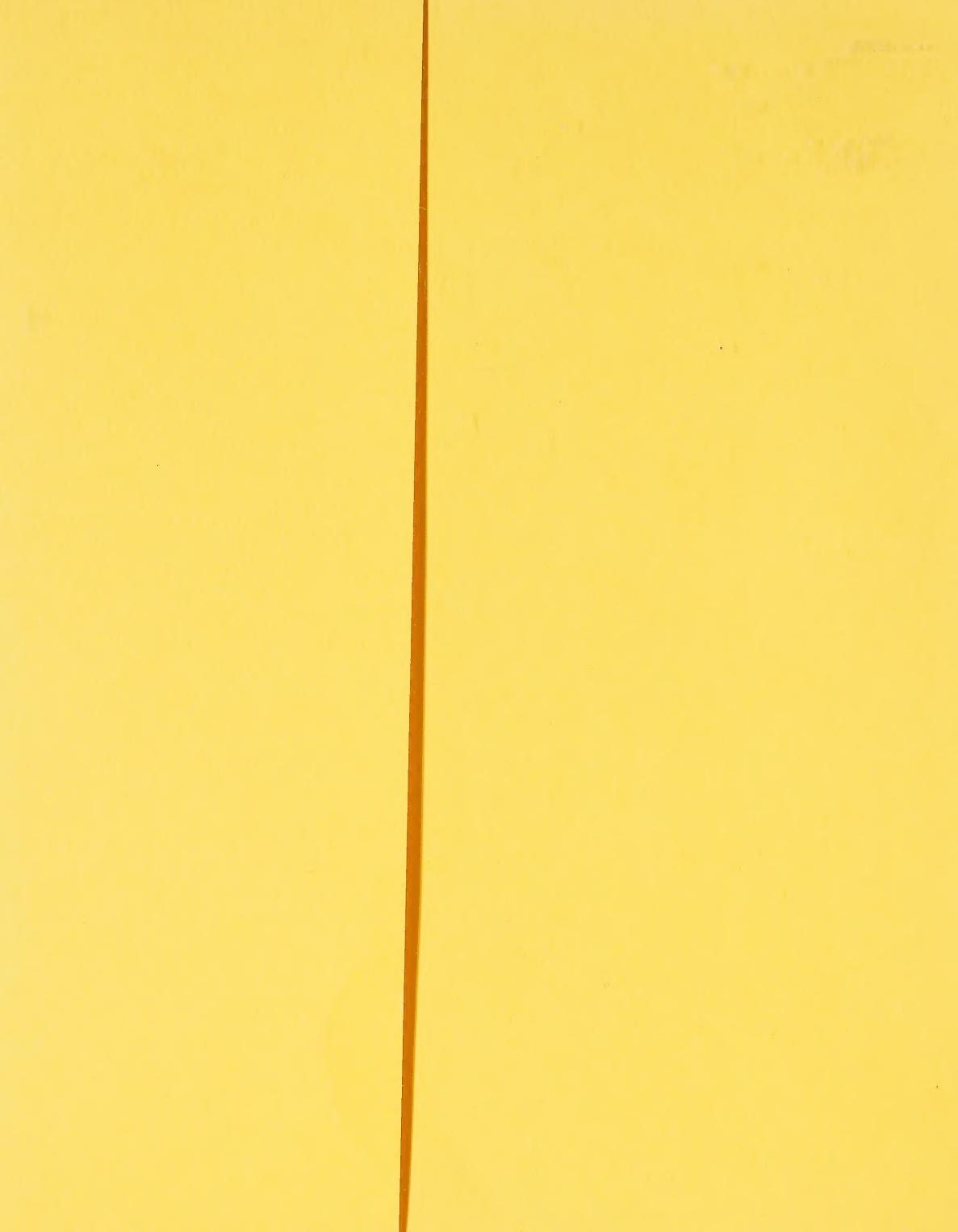
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Pardon under the Criminal Records Act



National Parole
Board Canada





APPLICATION FOR PARDON CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT

All questions MUST be answered. Please Print or Type.

RETURN BOTH COPIES TO:

National Parole Board
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Ave. W.
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R1
(613) 593-5275

ATTENTION:
Clemency & Criminal Records Division

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Mr.	LAST OR FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAMES	MAIDEN NAME	ALIAS(es)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss				
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms				

2. Date and Place of Birth	Driver's Licence No.	Social Insurance No.
Day Month Year		
	City Province/Country	

3. Permanent Home Address:	4. Telephone No.		
Apt.	Street Number and Name	()	Home
		()	Business
	City	Province	Postal Code

5. Previous Addresses for Last Five Years (attach list if necessary):

1	Street No. and Name	City	Province
2	Street No. and Name	City	Province

6. Present Employer:	Street No. and Name	City	Province
Telephone No.	Position	Date Started day month year	Is employer aware of offences? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

May present employer be contacted concerning this application? Yes No

7. Employment History for Last Five Years (if student or unemployed please specify) (attach list if necessary)							
Indicate by an asterisk (*) if past employers are not aware of your offences.							
Name and Address (including City and Province)	Telephone No	From	To				
		D	M	Y	D	M	Y

8. Name Two Persons an Investigator May Contact in Confidence (no relatives, employers, or employees):		
Indicate by an asterisk (*) if references are not aware of your offences.		
Name and Address (including City and Province)	Telephone No.	
	Home:	Business:

9. A Pardon is requested for the following (attach list if necessary):				
Offence(s)	Investigating Police	Sentence	Date Sentenced	Court and Address

I understand that the information on this application will be used in conducting an investigation regarding my request for pardon under the Criminal Records Act. Copies of this application may be forwarded on a confidential basis to the appropriate law enforcement agencies. I grant permission for the release of such credit and/or personal information relating to me as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the investigation of my application. This permission includes my consent to the release of personal information concerning me within the meaning of subsection 52(2) of the Canadian Human Rights Act.

I certify that the statements made by me in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Date _____ Signature _____

Name and Mailing Address
(all correspondence will be sent to this address)

Name		
Street	City	Province
		Postal Code

Correspondence in: English French



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The Criminal Records Act is a means to assist people who have been found guilty of a criminal offence, and having satisfied the sentence imposed, have subsequently shown that they are responsible citizens.

Specifically, a pardon under the Act is a formal attempt to remove the stigma that so often restricts or adversely affects an individual's peace of mind, social endeavours, or career. It indicates that the applicant has successfully reintegrated into society.

A pardon is not granted automatically after a certain period of time has elapsed. To be meaningful, a pardon is granted only after the results of an inquiry have been studied. This is done so that the probability of pardons being granted to persons

who are still involved in criminal activity will be maintained at an absolute minimum and so that the pardon itself will have more significance and value.

The National Parole Board carries out its investigation upon referral from the Solicitor General. When the inquiries are completed, the case is referred back to the Solicitor General with a recommendation, but the final decision is made by the Governor in Council (the Federal Cabinet).

The questions in this book are those most frequently asked by interested people. This is by no means an attempt to answer all questions relating to pardons and further questions or matters requiring clarification should be directed to:

Chief
Clemency & Criminal Records
Division
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0R1
Telephone: (613)593-5275

1. Q. What is a pardon?

A. A pardon under the Criminal Records Act is a means of formally recognizing that an individual has been rehabilitated and reintegrated into society, and therefore should be entitled to all benefits society has to offer. A pardon is also the means by which a person may have the record of an offence kept separate and apart from other criminal records.

2. Q. Why should I apply for a pardon? What are the benefits?

A. A pardon may be necessary in obtaining certain licences or for bonding purposes. It may be helpful in obtaining employment, a visa or passport, or for gaining entry or membership into an organization. A pardon also removes any disqualification that came about under federal legislation as a result of your conviction.

3. Q. Does this mean, for instance, that if I receive a pardon I can enter the United States or some other country?

A. Entry into any country is governed by that country's own policy, and a pardon does not guarantee either entry or visa privileges. It may, however, be helpful in achieving these.

4. Q. Who may apply for a pardon?

A. Anyone who has ever been convicted or found guilty of an offence under an Act or regulation of the Parliament of Canada.

5. Q. What are some examples of an Act or regulation to which the Criminal Records Act could apply?

A. Offences under the Criminal Code of Canada, National Defence Act, Narcotic Control Act, Food and Drugs Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, Income Tax Act, and Bankruptcy Act are some examples.

6. Q. What about offences under a Liquor Control Act, a Highway Traffic Act, or a Motor Vehicles Act?

A. These Acts are provincial statutes. Therefore the Criminal Records Act cannot be applied.

7. Q. May I receive a pardon for an offence committed as a juvenile?

A. Yes, providing you were tried for the offence under the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, rather than a provincial statute.

8. Q. If the charges against me were withdrawn or dismissed by the Court, could I receive a pardon for them?

A. No. Charges that were withdrawn or dismissed are not recorded as convictions, therefore, the Criminal Records Act does not apply.

9. Q. If I was given an absolute or conditional discharge for an offence, am I entitled to apply for a pardon?

A. While absolute or conditional discharges are not recorded as convictions, they are included on your criminal record and a pardon is necessary to have the record kept separate and apart from other criminal records. The eligibility criteria for a pardon after a discharge are set out in answer 12 of this booklet.

10. Q. Must I live in Canada to be eligible for pardon consideration?

A. No, but certain inquiries may have to be conducted in the locality where you live and a personal interview may be necessary.

11. Q. Must I be a Canadian citizen to apply for a pardon?

A. No. It is only necessary for you to have been convicted or found guilty of an offence under an Act or regulation of the Parliament of Canada.

12. Q. When may I apply for a pardon?

A. In all cases your eligibility or waiting period is calculated from the date the complete sentence imposed was satisfied. For example: if you were fined, the waiting period is calculated from the date the fine was paid; if you were sentenced to a term of imprisonment or a period of probation, the waiting period is calculated from the date the term of imprisonment or the period of probation was completed.

Once you have determined the date on which your sentence was satisfied, as set out in the preceding paragraph, you may calculate your eligibility as follows:

(a) If you were convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction, in proceedings under Part XXIV of the Criminal Code:

The waiting period is two years from the date the sentence was satisfied.

(b) If you were convicted of an offence that was tried under any other method of proceeding:

The waiting period is five years from the date the sentence was satisfied.

(c) If you were found guilty of an offence in proceedings under Part XXIV (Summary Convictions) of the Criminal Code and you were given an absolute or conditional discharge:

In the case of a conditional discharge the waiting period is one year from the date the period of probation was completed. In the case of

an absolute discharge the waiting period is one year from the date the discharge was handed down.

(d) If you were found guilty of an offence that was tried under any other method of proceedings and were given an absolute or conditional discharge:

In the case of a conditional discharge the waiting period is three years from the date the period of probation was completed. In the case of an absolute discharge the waiting period is three years from the date the discharge was handed down.

13. Q. If I am unsure whether I am eligible or if I cannot determine whether I am eligible, should I submit my application anyway?

A. You may submit an application, your eligibility will be determined, and you will be notified.

14. Q. Is there any charge or fee involved in processing an application for pardon?

A. There is no charge for the processing. However, there may be

a small charge levied by the Courts that supply you with the certificates of conviction or other documentation.

15. Q. Is it necessary to engage a lawyer to apply for a pardon?

A. No. The process is normally simple and straightforward. If the Board's original recommendation is not favourable you will have the opportunity to make representations to the Board prior to the final recommendation. You may wish to engage a lawyer at this or any other stage but this is not usually necessary.

16. Q. How do I apply for a pardon?

A. Complete and sign the enclosed application form, making sure all questions are answered fully. Return it to:

Clemency & Criminal Records
Division
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0R1
Telephone: (613) 593-5275

17. Q. How long does it take to obtain a pardon?

A. It normally takes between six and eight months from the date the application is received. This may vary considerably.

18. Q. What happens after I submit my application form?

A. First of all, your eligibility for consideration under the provisions of the Criminal Records Act will be established. If eligible, inquiries will be made to determine the merits of your application. The depth of these inquiries is generally based on the type of offence, the sentence imposed, and the time which has elapsed since the sentence was satisfied.

19. Q. Are all inquiries conducted confidentially?

A. Inquiries are conducted with as much discretion as possible and, generally speaking, people contacted during the course of an investigation are not told why the investigation is being carried out. *However, to ensure confidentiality you should clearly indicate any persons who should not be*

made aware of the purpose of the inquiry (see sections 6, 7 and 8 of the application form).

20. Q. Who will be contacted during the investigation?

A. The people listed on your application form as character references may be contacted, as well as your present and previous employers and local law enforcement agencies. In some cases, inquiries are also conducted in your neighbourhood as well as with the local credit or better business bureaus.

21. Q. If my employer finds out that I have a criminal record I may lose my job. What steps may I take to ensure he will not be made aware that I am being investigated?

A. You may advise us not to contact your present employer and your request will be followed. (see section 6 of the application form).

22. Q. Who conducts the inquiry?

A. In most cases inquiries are conducted by local police on behalf of the Board. However, depending on circumstances, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and

other agencies may be asked to conduct inquiries.

23. Q. What happens once the inquiry is complete?

A. The case is then studied by the National Parole Board. If the recommendation of the Board is favourable, it is sent to the Solicitor General, who in turn refers it to the Governor in Council (the federal Cabinet) for the final decision.

24. Q. Will I be given a document to show that I have been granted a pardon?

A. A document confirming the pardon will be sent to you in an envelope which does not identify the sender.

25. Q. What happens if the recommendation is not favourable?

A. You are notified that the Board proposes to recommend to the Solicitor General that a pardon should not be granted in your case. You will then be given the opportunity to make any representations, in person or in writing, to the Board, which you feel may change the final recommendation to the Solicitor General.

26. Q. Will I be notified of the reasons for an unfavourable recommendation?

A. The Board may give reasons, but it is under no duty to do so. Reasons will, however, be given in all cases unless the reasons endanger the security, mental or physical health of the pardon applicant or of a third party. If the reasons upon which the Board's decision was based were given to the Board in confidence, this information must remain confidential.

27. Q. What happens after my representations are made?

A. Your case is again reviewed, the representations are considered, and a final recommendation is made to the Solicitor General. If the recommendation is still negative, you will be notified that a pardon will not be granted in your case.

28. Q. If I am denied a pardon may I reapply?

A. You may reapply. However, it is wise to wait a reasonable length of time before doing so to allow

the factors which caused the denial to change.

29. Q. Is my record destroyed if I am granted a pardon?

A. No. Any record that is in the custody of a federal agency is sealed and kept separate and apart from other criminal records, and it shall not be disclosed to any person without the prior approval of the Solicitor General.

30. Q. If the police have a record of my conviction, may they disclose it?

A. The Criminal Records Act has jurisdiction only over records kept by federal agencies. However, many of the provincial and municipal law enforcement agencies cooperate by restricting the disclosure of their records once a pardon has been granted.

31. Q. If I am granted a pardon, may I answer "no" when asked if I have a criminal record or if I have ever been convicted or found guilty of a criminal offence?

A. No. A pardon does not erase the fact that you were found guilty of an offence. It is evidence that the

conviction should no longer reflect adversely on your character and that any disqualification as a result of that conviction should be removed. You may wish to tell anyone who inquires that you have a pardon for an offence that took place some time ago, and that you were subject to an investigation to make sure you deserved a pardon.

32. Q. If, after receiving a pardon, I am convicted or found guilty of a further offence, will my pardon be affected?

A. A pardon may be revoked if you are convicted or found guilty of a further offence. This means your pardon will no longer have any effect, and the records that were dealt with at the time of the granting of the pardon will once again become available and subject to disclosure.

33. Q. Can a pardon be revoked for any other reason?

A. Yes. According to the Criminal Records Act, a pardon may be revoked if it is subsequently established that you are “no longer of good conduct,” or if it is discovered that you have misled or in some other way misrepresented the facts on the original application.

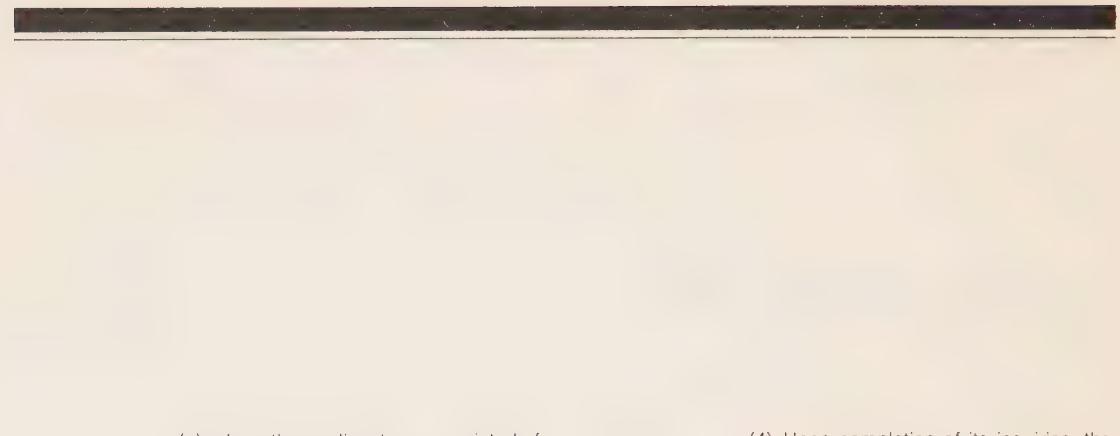
Criminal Records Act

CHAPTER 12 (1st Supp.)

An Act to provide for the relief of persons who have been convicted of offences and have subsequently rehabilitated themselves

[1969-70, c. 40]

SHORT TITLE	
Short title	1. This Act May be cited as the <i>Criminal Records Act</i> .
INTERPRETATION	
Definitions	2. (1) In this Act
"Board"	"Board" means the National Parole Board;
"Commissioner"	"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
"Minister"	"Minister" means the Solicitor General of Canada;
"pardon"	"pardon" means a pardon granted by the Governor in Council under subsection 4 (5);
"period of probation"	"period of probation" means a period during which a person convicted of an offence was directed by the court that convicted him to be released upon his own recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, or to be released upon or comply with the conditions prescribed in a probation order, which period shall be deemed to have terminated at the time the recognizance or the probation order as the case may be, ceased to be in force.
Absolute and conditional discharges	(2) This Act applies to a person who has been granted an absolute or conditional discharge under section 662.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> as if he had been convicted of the offence in respect of which the discharge was granted except that where the discharge was granted in respect of an offence punishable on summary conviction in proceedings under Part XXIV of the <i>Criminal Code</i> , the inquiries referred to in subsection 4(2) may be made if one year has elapsed from
Extended meaning of "conviction" and "convicted"	
Application for pardon	(3) The terms "conviction" and "convicted", where they appear throughout this Act, shall be read so as to give effect to subsection (2). Am., 1972, c. 13, s. 72.
APPLICATION FOR PARDON	
Application for pardon	3. A person who has been convicted of an offence under an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made thereunder may make application for a pardon in respect of that offence.
PROCEDURE	
Making of application	4. (1) An application for a pardon shall be made to the Minister, who shall refer it to the Board.
Inquiries by Board	(2) The Board shall cause proper inquiries to be made in order to ascertain the behaviour of the applicant since the date of his conviction, but such inquiries shall not be made



	(a) where the applicant was convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction in proceedings under Part XXIV of the <i>Criminal Code</i> , until, in the case of the imposition on the applicant of	Report by Board	(4) Upon completion of its inquiries, the Board shall report the result thereof to the Minister with its recommendation as to whether a pardon should be granted but, if the Board proposes to recommend that a pardon should not be granted, it shall, before making such a recommendation, forthwith so notify the applicant and advise him that he is entitled to make any representations to the Board that he believes relevant; and the Board shall consider any oral or written representations made to it by or on behalf of the applicant within a reasonable time after any such notice is given and before making a report under this subsection.
	(i) a sentence of imprisonment, (ii) a period of probation, or (iii) a fine,		
	two years have elapsed since the termination of the sentence of imprisonment, the termination of the period of probation or the payment of the fine, as the case may be, or in the case of the imposition on the applicant of	Grant of pardon	(5) Upon receipt of a recommendation from the Board that a pardon should be granted, the Minister shall refer the recommendation to the Governor in Council who may grant the pardon which shall be in the form set out in the schedule.
	(iv) a period of probation in addition to a sentence of imprisonment, (v) a period of probation in addition to a fine, or (vi) a fine in addition to a sentence of imprisonment,		
	two years have elapsed since the later of the termination of the sentence of imprisonment, the termination of the period of probation or the payment of the fine, as the case may be; or	Effect of grant	
	(b) in any other case, until five years have elapsed since the date from which the two year period provided in paragraph (a) would have been computed, if that paragraph had been applicable to the applicant.		
	(3) For the purposes of this section, in calculating the period of any sentence of imprisonment imposed on an applicant there shall be included, in addition to any time spent by him in custody pursuant to that sentence, any period of statutory remission granted to him in respect thereof		

Calculation of
period of
sentence

the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made thereunder.

CUSTODY OF RECORDS

Order respecting custody of records

Records to be kept separate and not to be disclosed

6. (1) The Minister may by order in writing addressed to any person having the custody or control of any judicial record of a conviction in respect of which a pardon has been granted, require that person to deliver such record into the custody of the Commissioner.

(2) Any record of a conviction in respect of which a pardon has been granted that is in the custody of the Commissioner or of any department or agency of the Government of Canada shall be kept separate and apart from other criminal records, and no such record shall be disclosed to any person, nor shall the existence of the record or the fact of the conviction be disclosed to any person, without the prior approval of the Minister who shall, before granting such approval, satisfy himself that the disclosure is desirable in the interests of the administration of justice or for any purpose related to the safety or security of Canada or any state allied or associated with Canada.

REVOCATION

Revocation of pardon

7. A pardon may be revoked by the Governor in Council

(a) if the person to whom it is granted is subsequently convicted of a further offence under an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made thereunder; or
(b) upon evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council
(i) that the person to whom it was granted is no longer of good conduct,

Applications for employment

Saving provision

Punishment

or

(ii) that such person knowingly made a false or deceptive statement in relation to his application for the pardon, or knowingly concealed some material particular in relation to such application.

GENERAL

8. No application form for or relating to
(a) employment in any department as defined in section 2 of the *Financial Administration Act*,
(b) employment by any Crown corporation as defined in Part VIII of the *Financial Administration Act*,
(c) enrolment in the Canadian Forces, or
(d) enrolment upon or in connection with the operation of any work, undertaking or business that is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall contain any question that by its terms requires the applicant to disclose a conviction in respect of which he has been granted a pardon that has not been revoked.

9. Nothing in this Act in any manner limits or affects the provisions of the *Criminal Code*, or of the Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada, relating to pardons, except that sections 6 and 8 apply in respect of any pardon granted either before or after the commencement of this Act pursuant to any authority conferred by those provisions.

OFFENCES

10. Any person who violates any provision of this Act is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

PARDON

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the recommen-
dation of the Parole Board, is pleased
hereby to grant to
a pardon in respect of the offence of
..... of which he was convicted
on the day of 19

And this pardon is evidence of the fact
that the Parole Board, after making proper
inquiries, was satisfied that the said

was of good behaviour and that the convic-
tion should no longer reflect adversely on
his character and, unless subsequently
revoked, this pardon vacates the conviction
in respect of which it is granted and, without
restricting the generality of the foregoing,
removes any disqualification to which the
said is, by reason of such conviction, subject by
virtue of any Act of the Parliament of Canada
or a regulation made thereunder.

Given at Ottawa, this day of
..... 19

By Order,

Deputy Registrar
General

lettres patentes créant le Code criminel ou des délégations générales du Gouvernement, sur la recommandation de la Commission des libéralisations conditionnelles, est heureux, par les présentes, d'accorder à 19 un pardon à l'égard de l'adulte infracteur. Si ce pardon est la preuve du fait que la Commission des libéralisations conditionnelles, après avoir effectué une enquête suffisante, est convaincue que ledit 19 a eu une bonne conduite et que la condamnation ne devrait plus nuire à sa réputation, et, à moins qu'il ne soit réservé par la suite, ce seraient les dernières délégations conditionnelles, sans restriction pour la suite, à faire de l'adulte infracteur, qui a été déclaré coupable de 19 un pardon à l'égard de l'adulte infracteur. 10. Quiconque contrevenait à une disposition de la présente loi est coupable d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité.

GENERAL EN CONSEIL, sur la recommandation de la Commission des libéralisations conditionnelles, est heureux, par les présentes, d'accorder à 19 un pardon à l'égard de l'adulte infracteur. Si ce pardon est la preuve du fait que la Commission des libéralisations conditionnelles, après avoir effectué une enquête suffisante, est convaincue que ledit 19 a eu une bonne conduite et que la condamnation ne devrait plus nuire à sa réputation, et, à moins qu'il ne soit réservé par la suite, ce seraient les dernières délégations conditionnelles, sans restriction pour la suite, à faire de l'adulte infracteur, qui a été déclaré coupable de 19 un pardon à l'égard de l'adulte infracteur. 11. Quiconque contrevenait à une disposition de la présente loi est coupable d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité.

PARDON

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEMENT
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à sa réputation; et
partout où l'ordre ne devrait plus n'être
qu'absent à une bonne conduite et que la
condamnation de l'ordre devrait être la ré-
sultante, est convaincue que le re-

5. L'octroi d'un pardon

EFFET DE L'OCROI DU PARIS

(5) Au présent d'un recours mandatatoire de la Commission pécuniaire, les mandatations doivent être effectuées selon la formule indiquée à l'annexe.

(5) Ainsi mis au présent article, il n'autorise pas dans le calcul de la dureté d'une incarcération, dans le calcul de la dureté d'une emprisonnement illégitime à un tiers, que la réduction statutaire qui lui a été accordée relativement à cette dernière.

Qui. Aux termes de la Loi sur le caisier judiciaire, un pardon peut étre revocé si il est établi que vous n'avez plus une bonne con- duite, ou si l'on découvre que vous avez fait des déclarations erronées ou que vous avez déna- turé les faits de quelque autre faagon lors de la présentation initiale de votre demande.

33. Q. Un pardon peut-il être revocable pour une autre raison?

Un pardon peut étre revoué si vous êtes condamné(e) ou reconnu(e) coupable d'une nou- veille infraction. Cela signifie que votre pardon n'aura plus aucun effet et que les dossier qui ont été scellés au moment de l'octroi du pardon seront à nouveau accessibles et susceptibles d'être divulgués.

32. Q. Si, après avoir reçu un pardon, je suis condamné(e) ou déclaré(e) coupable d'un autre délit mon pardon en sera-t-il affecté?

<p>R. Les personnes que vous avez rencontrées comme référence sur la formule de demande servent à faire référence sur une autre formule de demande.</p>	<p>20. Q. Quelles personnes rencontrées sont au cours de l'enquête?</p>
<p>R. Les individus que vous avez rencontrés pour la première fois dans un Commissariat. Lorsque la police locale connaît quelles personnes ont été rencontrées, elle peut déterminer si une autre personne a été rencontrée avec elles.</p>	<p>21. Q. Si mon patron découvre que je possède un casier judiciaire, je risque de perdre mon emploi.</p>
<p>R. Le patron est confiné dans un document que vous recevez par courrier recommandé dans une enveloppe ne portant aucune mention de l'expéditeur.</p>	<p>22. Q. Qui effectue l'enquête?</p>
<p>R. Les personnes que vous avez rencontrées comme référence sur la formule de demande servent à faire référence sur une autre formule de demande.</p>	<p>R. Vous pouvez nous avertir de ne prendre pour être certain qu'il ne sera pas dans une enquête sur moi?</p>
<p>R. Le cas est alors étudié par la Commission. Lorsque la police locale connaît quelles personnes ont été rencontrées, elle peut déterminer si une autre personne a été rencontrée avec elles.</p>	<p>23. Q. Qu'arrive-t-il lorsqu'enquête est terminée?</p>
<p>R. Le cas est alors étudié par la Commission. Lorsque la police locale connaît quelles personnes ont été rencontrées, elle peut déterminer si une autre personne a été rencontrée avec elles.</p>	<p>24. Q. Est-ce que je recevrai un document prouvant que j'ai octroyé un pardon?</p>
<p>R. Le pardon est confiné dans un document que vous recevez par courrier recommandé dans une enveloppe ne portant aucune mention de l'expéditeur.</p>	<p>25. Q. Qu'arrive-t-il si la recommandation est défavorable?</p>
<p>R. On vous informe que la Commission a une recommandation générale de pardon dans le cas où les personnes rencontrées avec vous ont été rencontrées avec d'autres personnes.</p>	<p>R. On vous informe que la Commission a une recommandation générale de pardon dans le cas où les personnes rencontrées avec vous ont été rencontrées avec d'autres personnes.</p>

Les enquêtes sont effectuées avec la plus grande discréetion possible. De façon générale, les gens rencontrés au cours de l'enquête ne sont pas mis au courant de l'objectif de l'enquête. Cependant, pour garantir le caractère confidentiel, nous devons indiquer clairement le nom des personnes

19. Q. Les enduites sont-elles toutes effectuées confidérentiellement?

En premier lieu, nous devrions si vous êtes admissible en vertu des dispositions de la loi sur le casier judiciaire. Dans l'affirmative, nous effectuerons des enquêtes pour déterminer le bien-fondé de votre demande. L'importance de ces enquêtes est généralement déterminée par le genre d'infraction commise, la sévérité de la peine imposée, et le temps écoulé depuis que vous avez satisfait aux conditions de la sentence.

18. Q. Qu'arrive-t-il après que
couplé. certains formulaires sont
présentés?

R. En premier lieu, nous dé-

Il faut habiller le logiciel de manière à ce qu'il puisse être installé et exécuté sur un ordinateur.

17. Q. Combien de temps faut-il
compter pour obtenir un
par don?

Département des Vœux adressés à la Clemence et des

301 "Demande de pardon" en pouvez obtenir la formule NPB.

est nous la trouvemr avec les documents nécessaires. Vous

répondre à toutes les questions

formule de demande redouise ci-
vois devez tempm et signier la

une demande de pardon?

Comment doiſ-je présenter
pas nécessaire.

à n'importe quel autre stade,

finale. Vous pouvez avoir re-
cours à un avocat à ce stade-ci ou

de la Commission avant qu'elle ne passe sa recommandation

wous avez la possibilité d'entreprendre des démarches auprès

La recommandation initiale de la Commission n'est pas favorable,

normalement simple et direct. Si

What is the meaning of *pardon*?

appelé à un avocat pour

documents réduis.

pour vous fournir les certificats de condamnation ou d'autres

7. Q. Puis-je recevoir un pardon pour une infraction juvénile? R. Oui, à condition que vous ayiez été jugé(e) pour cette infraction conformément aux dispositions de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants et non une loi provinciale.

8. Q. Si les accusations contre moi ont été rejetées ou rejetées par la Cour, pourrais-je obtenir un pardon à leur égard? R. Non. Les accusations qui sont rejetées ou rejetées ne sont pas inscrites comme condamnations; par conséquent, la Loi sur le casier judiciaire ne s'applique pas.

9. Q. Si j'en m'accorde une libération inconditionnelle pour une infraction pour laquelle j'ai été condamné(e), puis-je en demander une autre? R. Bien que les libérations inconditionnelles ou sous condition ne diffonnt pas sur les conditions de libération, il est dans votre casier judiciaire. Il est donc nécessaire d'obtenir le pardon pour que ces dossier soient gardés séparément des autres casiers judiciaires. Les critères sont similaires pour que ces dossier soient gardés séparément des autres casiers judiciaires.



Commission nationale des libérations
conditionnelles Canada

DEMANDE DE PARDON LOI SUR LE CASIER JUDICIAIRE

RETOURNER LES DEUX COPIES À:

Commission nationale des
libérations conditionnelles
Edifice Sir Wilfrid Laurier
340 ouest avenue Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R1
(613) 593-5275

COMPETENCE:

Division de la clémence et des casiers judiciaires,

Toutes les questions DOIVENT être répondues de façon exacte et complète. S.V.P. écrire en lettres moulées ou dactylographier

1. <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Mme <input type="checkbox"/> Mlle <input type="checkbox"/> Ms	NOM DE FAMILLE	PRÉNOMS	NOM DE JEUNE FILLE	ALIAS
2. Date et lieu de naissance		N° de permis de conduire		
Jour	Mois	Année	Ville Province/Pays	
3. Adresse personnelle actuelle				
App.		Numéro de rue et nom		
Ville		Province		Code postal
4. N° de téléphone () _____ Domicile: _____ () _____ Travail: _____				

5. Adresses antérieures durant les cinq dernières années (attachez une liste si nécessaire):

1	N° de rue et nom	Ville	Province
2	N° de rue et nom	Ville	Province

6. Employeur actuel:

N° de rue et nom	Ville			Province
N° de téléphone	Poste	Commencé le Jour Mois Année	L'employeur est-il au courant des délit? Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>	

L'employeur actuel peut-il être rencontré concernant cette demande? Oui Non

7. Anciens employeurs durant les cinq dernières années (si étudiant ou sans emploi s.v.p. mentionner) (attachez une liste si nécessaire)
Indiquez par un astérisque (*) si un ancien employeur n'est pas au courant de vos délit

Nom et adresse (ville et province)	N° de téléphone	J	M	A	J	M	A
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8. Nommez deux personnes à qui un enquêteur peut s'adresser confidentiellement (ni parent, employeur ou employé):

Indiquez par un astérisque (*) si la personne n'est pas au courant de vos délit. Nom et adresse (ville et province)	N° de téléphone	Domicile:	Travail:
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9. Un pardon est demandé pour ce qui suit (attachez une liste si nécessaire):

Infraction(s)	Force policière	Peine	Date du jugement	Cour et adresse			
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Il est entendu que les renseignements fournis dans la présente serviront à mener une enquête concernant ma demande de pardon en vertu de la Loi sur le casier judiciaire. Des copies de ma demande pourront être envoyées à titre confidentiel aux organismes appropriés chargés de l'application de la loi. J'autorise la divulgation de tout renseignement qui sera jugé nécessaire sur ma personne et/ou mon crédit en relation avec l'enquête sur le bien fondé de ma demande. Cette autorisation s'applique également à la divulgation de renseignements personnels tels que spécifiés à l'article 52(2) de la Loi Canadienne sur les droits de la personne.

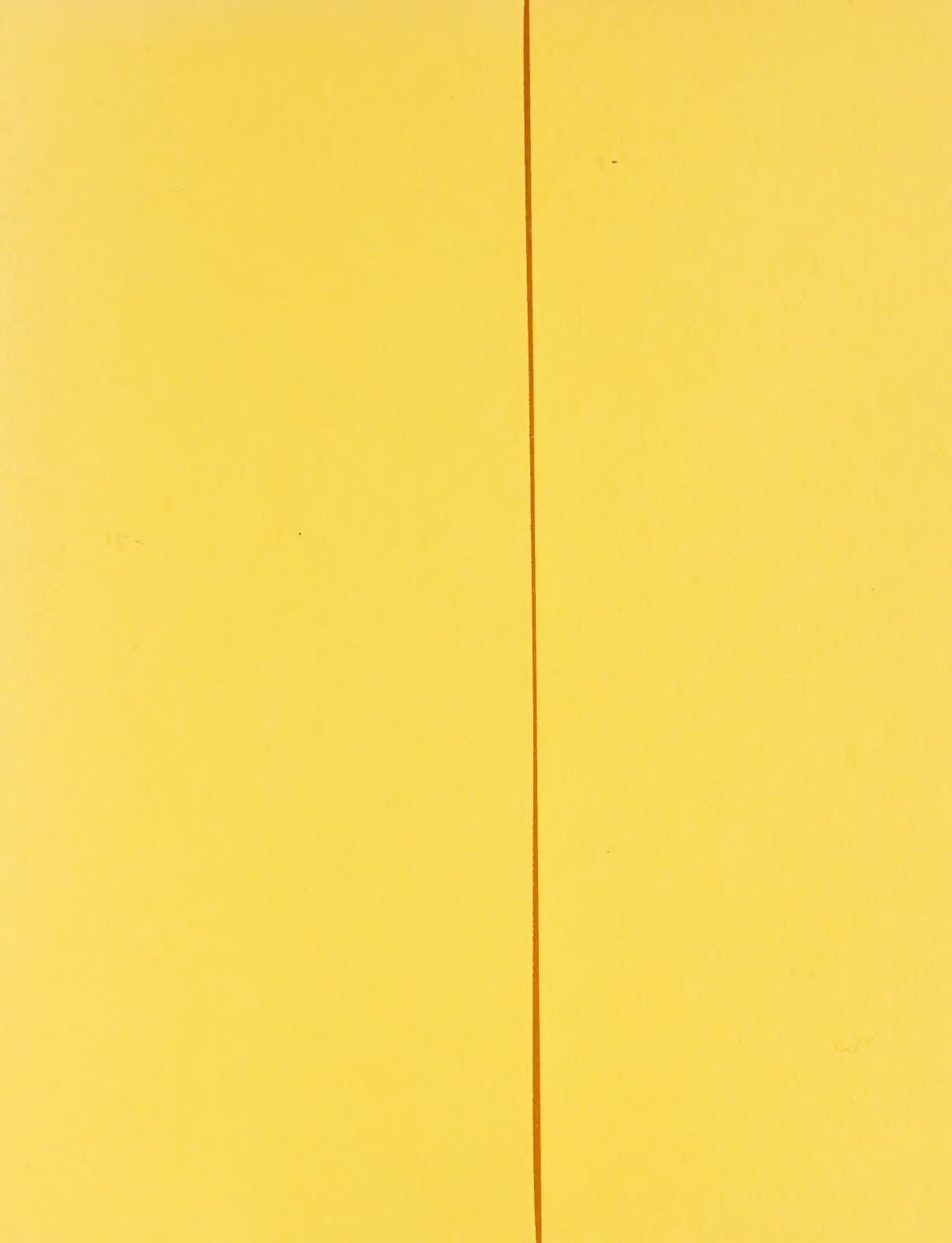
J'atteste que les déclarations que j'ai faites dans la présente demande sont, autant que je sache, vraies et complètes.

Date _____ Signature _____

Le nom et adresse postale
(toute correspondance sera envoyée à cette adresse)

Nom	Ville	Province
Rue	Code postal	

Correspondance en: Français Anglais





Commission nationale des libertés

Conditionnelles Canada

Le pardon Conformément à la loi sur le casier judiciaire

